A CHINESE MARC-ORIENTED STUDY
ON THE ESTABLISHMENT FEASIBILITY
OF THE EAST ASIAN MARC SYSTEM

Nancy Ou-lan (Hu) Chou*

Abstract

Ever since its formulation and implementation in 1981 in Taiwan of the Republic of China the Chinese MARC Format has been carried out very successfully in the establishment of the Chinese MARC data base and the application of the MARC system on account of its adaptability to all kinds of Chinese materials and its access to and effect on materials in the Western languages. With various factors connected with the related international standards of data exchange and characteristics of Chinese data processing taken into consideration, the said Chinese MARC format has been more willingly accepted by the library people in the Republic of China.

The objective of this paper is to make a pilot study on the adaptability to Korean and Japanese materials and the feasibility of the establishment of the East Asian (including Chinese, Japanese and Korean) MARC system on the basis of the available design and implementation experience of the Chinese MARC Format.

1. Introduction

Chinese MARC Format, a new favorite system initiated and

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developed by the Chinese Library Association and the National Central Library in Taiwan of the Republic of China during the past four years, has played a very important role in the fields of library and information science in Taiwan. It happens that whenever library automation is mentioned people will naturally think of Chinese MARC and want to know more about the Chinese MARC format. Therefore, in the implementation of Chinese MARC the National Central Library (NCL) has been in a leading and important position more than ever. As a matter of fact, the Chinese MARC and the Chinese MARC data base have marked a new milestone not only in the service of the National Central Library but also in the library development in Taiwan of the Republic of China.

At present the Chinese MARC data base available in the National Central Library contains bibliographic records of books and non-books, Chinese rare books, Chinese periodicals articles, and government documents, etc. With this data base in stock the National Central Library has also developed its acquisition subsystem and serials control subsystem. In the bibliographic service rendered by NCL the benefits of the Chinese MARC format and its standards and codes have been substantial both philosophically and pragmatically. The sharing of bibliographic records has been made possible through computer-produced card catalogs, on-line searching and MARC tapes distribution. But the most important benefit of the Chinese MARC format is the momentum its creation gave to the steady movement toward standardization which can benefit individual libraries not only in exchanging bibliographic information but also in creating a new information service system for all countries.

With a view to processing bibliographic data of Chinese ancient classics such as Chinese rare books and rubbings through computers the Chinese MARC Working Group of the Library Automation Planning Committee in the Republic of China has formulated a machine-readable form in this respect on the basis of the Chinese Cataloging Rules and the Descriptive Cataloging
Rules for Chinese Rare Books and Rubbings. Then in 1984 the revised second edition of *Chinese MARC Format* was published for practical use to a larger extent.


2. The Compatibility and Alternation of Chinese MARC and UNIMARC

2.1 The Basis of Chinese MARC—UNIMARC

When the Chinese MARC Working Group decided in its initial stage to formulate the Chinese MARC, careful considerations were made on the objectives of the adaptability of Chinese MARC in the Republic of China, namely, that the said MARC should not only solve the computer-processing problems of Chinese materials but also promote the sharing and exchange of international resources. Therefore, the second edition of UNIMARC published in 1980 by the IFLA International Office for UBC has been taken as the primary blueprint for study and LC MARC II as reference by the Chinese MARC Working Group. In undertaking such a task we have only one conviction in our mind, that is, to study the computerization of Chinese materials available in Taiwan of the Republic China and those scattered all over the world so that the Chinese materials may be easily learned and utilized through machines. In other words, we hope
to formulate our own MARC format so as to solve the disposal of Chinese materials worldwide through the transmission of Chinese materials to every corner of the earth. Since UNIMARC is primarily for international exchange of bibliographic data in machine-readable form between national bibliographic agencies\(^1\) it naturally follows that it has been promptly chosen as the focus of our study and adopted as the basis of the primary format of Chinese MARC.

2.2 Comparison between Chinese MARC and UNIMARC

The Chinese MARC format has contained attributes of UNIMARC such as coded data, consistency of field and subfield identity and has made some additions and modifications in fields and subfields of the bibliographic data for each block in order to cope with the descriptions of the Chinese Cataloging Rules and to facilitate the input of Chinese materials into computers. As to the amount of added and modified field numbers, indicators and subfield numbers in various blocks it can be shown in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Block</th>
<th>Field (Tag)</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Subfield</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>0—</td>
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<td>1—</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>3—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4—</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5—</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2.2.1. Major added and modified fields in Chinese MARC are as follows:

(1) Fields 005, 332, 805 are added for local libraries use in local system control number, library's holdings note and local library holdings.

(2) For Chinese special collection, Fields 129, 316, and 608 are added for coded data & notes pertaining to number of Chūn (巻) of Chinese rubbings and Chinese rare books and auxiliary access to Chinese rare books.

(3) Fields 681, 682, 686 and 687 are added for Chinese Classification Scheme, Agricultural Science Information Center Classification Scheme of R.O.C.; National Library of Medicine Classification and National Agricultural Library Classification of U.S.A.

(4) Fields 770-792 are added to record Romanization/ original name of translated works and 700-722 are exclusively for names in Chinese characters. These changes make personal and corporated authors accessible both by Chinese and Roman alphabets.

2.2.2. The following main indicators and subfields are initiated and modified to facilitate the retrieval and use of Chinese materials.²

(1) Some indefinite indicators employed in UNIMARC e.g. 010 011, 204 and 215 have been assigned new functions in Chinese MARC & specify whether Chinese is used in cataloging descriptions.

(2) Subfield identifier "$r" is added to fields 200, 225
and 5—. This identifier marks title proper, series title, variant titles, and related titles, etc. accessible by Romanization. There is likely to be such a need in libraries located in the United States and Europe, whereas "$t$" may not be a necessity for local libraries where the likelihood of accessing a bibliographic record by transliteration would be at the minimum.

(3) Subfield identifier "$U$" is added to 3—-for libraries which use cataloging rules other than CCR to record notes in Chinese, English, or Romanization.

(4) Subfield identifier "$s$" is assigned in Fields 600, 700, 701 and 702 to identify the dynastic era during which a Chinese individual lived either in the Ch'ing dynasty or earlier. The association of a personal name with the name of a dynasty when he lived is a long observed tradition in Chinese scholarship.

(5) For the purpose of searching for rare books in accordance with the characteristics of Chinese rare books from the bibliographic data base, there are in Field 608 the first indicator that specifies such items as edition, place of engraving/printing and engraver/printer, etc. and the second indicator that specifies whether Chinese is used in cataloging descriptions. And subfield identifiers "$a$" and "$x$" are assigned for access terms & general subdivisions.

(6) Subfield identifiers are added to Field 805 (Local Accession Number and Call Number) to record detailed information related to individual libraries' holdings, e.g. $a$ for Agency Code, $b$ for sublocation, $c$ for Accession Number in the library and so on.

Moreover, to meet the filing requirements of Chinese materials some specific codes are added in some fields and subfields. For instance, in implementation codes "$t$" is added for
Chinese rare books and "u" for Chinese rubbings. And in Field 129 Coded Data Field: Rubbings, there are codes for type of rubbings, method of production, forms of materials, style of calligraphy, style of character and color of stamp ink and so on.

3. The Adaptability of Chinese MARC

Chinese MARC has not only "a wide applicability to all types of bibliographic data writing in the Chinese language but also a format which could be utilized in wide variety of computers to manipulate machine-readable cataloging records".3 It is compatible with UNIMARC. So it is very easy to work with; it is admirably consistent and systematic as UNIMARC4.

In order to further understand the adaptability of Chinese MARC to languages other than Chinese we have not only carried on our research in the MARC format itself but also observed and studied computers of other languages such as those in Japanese and Korean.

The production and availability of RLG CJK terminals and their capability to create bibliographic records that include Chinese, Japanese and/or Korean characters have attested to the fact that such computer technology serves to solve simultaneously the problems of input and output of the three languages—Chinese, Japanese and Korean—so that they will no longer bother us. What we have to solve now is to find out what MARC format and cataloging rules can be used as the format and rules for data entry. In our efforts to get a temporary solution we have used the Chinese MARC format, Chinese Cataloging Rules and AACR2 as the provisional basis for data entry of the Western (mainly English), Japanese and Korean languages and have made the following tests accordingly.

3.1. The Adaptability of Chinese MARC to English Materials
In 1982 we successfully used our Chinese MARC for all forms of Chinese materials (including books and non-books) and then very carefully tried to use it for the input of materials in Western languages (mainly English). Just as we expected, we were successful in our test with AACR2 as cataloging rules and Chinese MARC as the filing basis. So in the Conference of International Cooperation in Chinese Bibliographic Automation held in Canberra, Australia in September 1982 we submitted a report on the result of our experiment to all participants. Ever since then some collections of books in the Western languages stocked in the National Central Library have been filed on the basis of the Chinese MARC format.

3.2. First Test Use of Chinese MARC for Materials in the Japanese and Korean Languages

In April 1983 the Research Libraries Group (RLG) with headquarters located at Stanford University in California announced the availability of a computer terminal that can be used to create and retrieve bibliographic information in Chinese, Japanese and Korean (CJK) vernacular scripts as well as in Roman alphabet languages. This new computer technology is really a great breakthrough in the disposal of East Asian collections and a clear indication to us that the computer technology for East Asian materials written in vernacular scripts will no longer be a major obstacle to the library automation.  

In our test for the adaptability of Chinese MARC to the Japanese and Korean languages we have chosen one title from each of the two and input them to the computer on the basis of the Chinese MARC format and Chinese Cataloging Rules. Since the Wang computer used in the National Central Library contains the software system for the Japanese language the output of materials in the Japanese language can promptly prove satisfactory to all our requirements. That is to say, card catalogs can be produced and on-line display is possible for the bibliographic
entry of materials in the Japanese language as for those in Chinese and Western languages. But for materials in the Korean language we can only design the Korean characters as signs and have them input to the computer because the software system for the Korean language is not available in the Wang computer. To our surprise, the effect of the test result is almost the same as that in the Japanese language (Please refer to Appendixes 1—4).

We are very glad to see the processing of different languages by the same type of computer with the bibliographic records and card catalogs formats produced in accordance with Chinese Cataloging Rules. What we should evaluate is whether Chinese Cataloging Rules or AACR2 or even ISBDs can handle some special features that are found in materials in the Japanese and Korean languages. It seems reasonable that for the cataloging of Eastern Asian collections there should be a certain set of Eastern Asian Cataloging Rules and East Asian MARC format that can be applied to materials in the Chinese, Japanese and Korean languages. Although this is only an ideal inspired from our primary test mentioned above, we earnestly hope that such a significant ideal will come true in the foreseeable future.

4. Conclusion

The 1980s is an era of knowledge production and information exchange while information exchange is a means of information sharing. To cope with such a prompt development in the field of information the library people should take it as an important subject in the development of library computerization to see how to transmit and exchange the most accurate and the richest data or information in the most prompt way among libraries and countries so that their mutual relationship will be closer and the services rendered to one another will be much better.

Ever since September 1983 the Library of Congress in the United States has been engaged in the task of conversion of
USMARC into UNIMARC. They have successfully completed the conversion and have begun to offer Library of Congress records in both UNIMARC and USMARC since April 1985. This meaningful fact has proved to all of us that it has become more possible to exchange bibliographic information with one identified MARC all over the world.

Furthermore, IFLA has sponsored an International MARC Program (IMP) at the British Library and the Deutsche Bibliothek since 1983 to carry on the study of the global adaptability of UNIMARC and has been anxious to know the experience and opinions of Oriental countries in their use of UNIMARC. According to my personal observations the national format JAPAN/MARC is also based on UNIMARC. And it is universally admitted that UNIMARC is formulated primarily for international exchange. Therefore, I would like to make a practicable and profitable proposal that the Republic of China, Japan and The Republic of Korea adopt UNIMARC as their standards for data structures and communication format with some additions or modifications made according to requirements of each of the three countries to make the system more satisfactory.

APPENDIX I: Computer-produced MARC Format Proofsheets for Editing or Cataloging Reference in Japanese Book

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<td>Add-def: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Enter-date: 19950422 Pub: 4</td>
<td>Yr: 1994 Yr: 4 Aud: G Gxv+y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mod: 0 Lan: Jpn Trans: b Char: 09 Add: t ttt-ttt Title: d</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Cont: 0 Fest: 0 Index: 1 Lit: y Bl: n-d</td>
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<td>101</td>
<td>1 SajpScend</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
A Chinese MARC-Oriented Study

200 1 941975のナザインミスペース計画5fAaron Cohen. Elaine Cohen[著] 96東京第一廊，備

210 96東京第一廊株式会社5東京都5文21年5941

215 0 9661.293 図書，圖書2 雜志8篇份名422公分

215 1 96vol. 263 p., 2 leaves of platesctill. (some col.) 3422 cm.

320 96著者51. 參考文獻52. 索引53bibliography5 p. 265-287.

322 96includes index.

454 1 $12081 5space planning and space planning for libraries55sea behavioral guide

TOTAL 33 RECORDS.
**APPENDIX 2: Computer-produced MARC Format Proofsheet for Editing or Cataloging Reference in Korean Book**

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<th>PAGE :</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**MARK**  
**TAG**  
**IND**  
1...5...10...5...20...5...30...5...40...5...50...5...60...5...70...5...80

| 001 | Rec-status=n | Imp-code=am0 | Add-def= 1 |
| 100 | Enter-date=19850424 | Pub-d | Yrl=1994 | Yr2+ | Aud+ | Gov+y |
| Mod+0 | Lan+kor | Tran+b | Char=09 | Add= | Title=e |
| 105 | Ill+y | Form=2 | Cont=0 | Fest=0 | Index=0 | Lit+y | Blo+y |
| 101 | 0 | Sakor |
| 102 | Sakp |

| 001 | 0 | Sacw5b中國 |
| 801 | 1 | Sacw5b中國9c850424 |
| 005 | 8a中國9fs宜斯108182044570.15e8732 |
| 601 | 8a570.19b8732 |
| 200 | 1 | 8a우리9한말과9과정9가족9사고9教育資料9開發9發展9編輯9Weil9hansil9kua9chuskroo9tuukyossan |
| 210 | 8a教育9創造9中國959韓國9精神9文化9研究院9841984 |
| 215 | 0 | 8a51.147面5423公分 |
| 215 | 1 | 8a51.147面5423公分 |
| 010 | 0 | 8b平裝 |
| 010 | 1 | 8b平裝 |
| 605 | 82ch99教育9哲學9原理 |
| 606 | 82le99Politics9哲學9philosophy |
| 676 | 8v199a320.01 |
| 712 | 0 2 | 8a教育9資料9開發9發展9編輯 |
| 782 | 0 2 | 8a教育9資料9開發9發展9編輯 |
| 800 | 8aJA/19b.K98 |

**TOTAL** 21 RECORDS.
## APPENDIX 3: Japanese Book Catalog Card

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<th>Publisher</th>
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<th>Price</th>
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| 4-621-02939-8 | 図書館のデザインとスペース計画 / Aaron Cohen, Elaine Cohen | 笹原淳一郎，植松貞夫 | 丸善株式会社 | 1984 | | 2,200円 | | 日

### 2. Author catalog card (For domestic libraries)

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<th>Translator(s)</th>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4-621-02939-8 | 図書館のデザインとスペース計画 / Aaron Cohen, Elaine Cohen | 笹原淳一郎，植松貞夫 | 丸善株式会社 | 1984 | | 2,200円 | | 日
3. Co-author catalog card (For domestic libraries)

| 021 | 柯恩 (Cohen, Elaine, 1938-) 著 |
| 7436 | 圖書館のデザインとスペース計画 / Aaron Cohen, Elaine Cohen [著] ; 栗原嘉一郎・植松貞夫共訳, -- 東京都 : 丸善株式会社・昭和59[1984] |
| 1004082 | [61] 293面, 圖版2葉 : 部份彩圖 ; 22公分 |

4. Translator catalog card (For domestic libraries)

| 021 | 栗原嘉一郎譯 |
| 7436 | 圖書館のデザインとスペース計画 / Aaron Cohen, Elaine Cohen [著] ; 栗原嘉一郎・植松貞夫共訳, -- 東京都 : 丸善株式会社・昭和59[1984] |
| 1004082 | [61] 293面, 圖版2葉 : 部份彩圖 ; 22公分 |

NCL85000100
5. Co-translator catalog card (For domestic libraries)

021 植松貞夫譯
7436 図書館のデザインとスペース計画 / Aaron
Cohen, Elaine Cohen[著]；栗原嘉一郎，植
松貞夫共訳。-- 東京都：丸善株式会社，昭
和59[1984]
1004082 [61]，293面，図版2著：部著彩図，22公分
附：1. 參考文獻；2. 索引
ISBN 4-621-02939-8（精装）：日幣4,200円
1. 圖書館 - 建築 2. 圖書館 - 設計 I. 柯恩( Cohen, Aaron, 1935- )著 II. 柯恩( Cohen,
Elaine, 1938- )著 III. 栗原嘉一郎譯 IV.
植松貞夫譯

6. Subject catalog card (For domestic libraries)

021 圖書館 - 建築
7436 図書館のデザインとスペース計画 / Aaron
Cohen, Elaine Cohen[著]；栗原嘉一郎，植
松貞夫共訳。-- 東京都：丸善株式会社，昭
和59[1984]
1004082 [61]，293面，図版2著：部著彩図，22公分
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ISBN 4-621-02939-8（精装）：日幣4,200円
1. 圖書館 - 建築 2. 圖書館 - 設計 I. 柯恩( Cohen, Aaron, 1935- )著 II. 柯恩( Cohen,
Elaine, 1938- )著 III. 栗原嘉一郎譯 IV.
植松貞夫譯
7. Subject catalog card (For domestic libraries)

021 図書館 - 設計
7436 鳥井のデザインとスペース計画 / Aaron Cohen, Elaine Cohen (著) 丸善(株式会社), 昭和59年
1004082 161.293面, 図版2頁 : 部分彩圖 : 22公分
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I. 圖書館 - 建築 2. 圖書館 - 設計 I. 柯恩 (Cohen, Aaron, 1935- ) 著 II. 柯恩 (Cohen, Elaine, 1938- ) 著 III. 栗原嘉一郎譯 IV. 植松貴夫譯

NCL85006100
8. Title catalog card (For libraries abroad)

Toshougan nou dezain tou supeisu keikaku
Cohen, Aaron, 1935-
(Toshougan noudezain tou supeisu keikaku)
図書館のデザインとスペース計画 /
Aaron Cohen, Elaine Cohen[著] : 粟原嘉一郎
,植松良夫共訳, -- 東京都: 丸善株式会社.
昭和59[1984]
[vii]. 293 p., 2 leaves of plates:
ill. (some col.); 22 cm.

Z679.5.C64 ○ NCL85000100

(Cont'd on next card)

Cohen, Aaron, 1935- -- (Toshougan nou dezain tou supeisu keikaku) ... 昭和59[1984] (Card 2)

Includes index.
ISBN 4-621-02939-8(bound) : ¥4,200
1. Library planning. 2. Library architecture. 3. Libraries - Space utilization. I. Cohen, Elaine. 1938-
II. Kurihara, Kaitiro. III. Uematu, Sadao. IV. Title.

Z679.5.C64 ○ NCL85000100
9. Author catalog card (For libraries abroad)

Cohen, Aaron. 1935-
(Toshougan nou dezain tou supeisu keikaku)
図書館のデザインとスペース計画 /
[vil. 293 p., 2 leaves of plates : ill. (some col.); 22 cm.

Includes index.

Z679.5.C64 ○ NCL85000100

Cohen, Aaron. 1935- -- (Toshougan nou dezain tou supeisu keikaku) ... 昭和59(1984) (Card 2)

ISBN 4-621-02939-8(bound) : ¥4,200


Z679.5.C64 ○ NCL85000100
10. Subject catalog card (For libraries abroad)

LIBRARY PLANNING.
Cohen, Aaron. 1935-
"(Toshougan nou dezain tou supeisu keikaku)
図書館のデザインとスペース計画"
Aaron Cohen, Elaine Cohen [著]; 東原嘉一郎, 植松貴夫共訳. -- 東京都: 丸善株式会社.
昭和59[1984]
[vii], 293 p., 2 leaves of plates:
ill. (some col.); 22 cm.

(Cont’d on next card)
Z679.5.C64 ○ NCL85000100

Cohen, Aaron. 1935- -- (Toshougan
nou dezain tou supeisu keikaku) ... 昭
和59[1984] (Card 2)

Includes index.
ISBN 4-621-02939-8(bound): ¥4,200

1. Library planning. 2. Library
architecture. 3. Libraries - Space

Z679.5.C64 ○ NCL85000100
APPENDIX 4: Korean Book Catalog Card

1. Title catalog card (For domestic libraries)

| 570.1 | 우리 현실과 좌경 카격사상 / 教育資料開發室編輯 |
| 8732  | 發室編輯. -- 京畿道城南市 : 韓國精神文化研 | 1984 |
|       | 究院. 1984 |
|       | [51].147面 ; 23公分 |
|       | (平裝) |
| 1081820 | |

1. 政治 - 哲學.原理 I.教育資料開發室編輯

2. Author catalog card (For domestic libraries)

| 570.1 | 教育資料開發室編輯 |
| 8732  | 우리 현실과 좌경 카격사상 / 教育資料開 | 發室編輯. -- 京畿道城南市 : 韓國精神文化研 |
|       | 究院. 1984 |
|       | [51].147面 ; 23公分 |
|       | (平裝) |
| 1081820 | |

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